The Dispatch.

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TERMS OF THE DISPATCH.

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SUNDAY DISPATCH, one year WEEKLY DISPATCH, one year..... THE DAILY DISPATCH is delivered by carrie licents per week, or including the Sunday edition, at 20 cents per week.

PITTSBURG, THURSDAY, JUNE 6, 1899.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORK. The work of restoration and relief at

Johnstown seems to be going steadily forward. That is the leading feature of the news which was received yesterday; and while there is still an immense amount of work to be done, its steady progress and the report that no more laborers are needed, got the upper hand, and that it is now but a question of time until the homeless are clothed and housed, the dead buried and the ruins cleared away.

The most urgent work now, and that for which the present forces seem most likely to ough precautions against the spread of an prove inadequate is that of removing the danger of pollution from the streams. The public has been duly warned of the necessity of caution in using river water; but no ex- is a petty one in the best of times, and whe pense or labor should be spared in restoring the streams to a safe condition.

Following the most pressing work is that of fixing the responsibility for the calamity. Legislature convened by this time with a This was commenced yesterday by a West-moreland county coroner's jury, and it will doubtless be taken up by other tribunals until the matter has received a full and indicial investigation.

CARTOGRAPHY EXTRAORDINARY.

A good many very interesting produc-tions in the way of illustrations, diagrams in commuting the sentence of Johnson, who tolerably well-founded suspicion that the d maps of th necessaril woked by the haste with which journal attempted to give the public an ed of that terrible calamity. The map which the New York Herald publishes concerning the storm is a very good example of the curious production which hasty attempts to portray the topography and course of the storm necessitated. More time and care were evidently spent on the Herald's map than on a good many other illustrations of the disaster, and yet it contains some very peculiar features.

From this map it would be understood that the storm included a cataclysm that threw up a range of mountains in what has heretofore been a notably champaign country, for the map displays a range of welldefined hills all the way along the shore of Lake Erie from Buffalo to south of Cleveland and Sandusky, where the oldest inhabitant has heretofore failed to discover elevated ground equal to the Fifth avenue hump. The Herald's map contains large black squares which in the foot note are stated to "indicate the line of the passage of the storm and where the damage was chiefly done." As such squares are located by the map, both at Cleveland and Pittsburg, where the storm was a peculiarly mild and soothing one, it indicates the manner in which such illustration partakes rather of the lingo of the cartographer, than of the exact report of the event. Lots of illustrations, like a good many other features of the reports of the disaster, have to be taken with a grain of salt.

A MONEY KING'S PALACE.

The information that Mr. Collis P. Huntington has paid \$450,000 for a small lot on upper Fifth avenue, in New York, on which he will build a million-dollar residence, is one of the items which the newspapers of that city are enjoying. Residences costing a million and a half for American citizens afford a rather strong contrast to the circumpay, the matter assumes a still more uppleasant aspect. Mr. Hustingtools finile tion-and-a-half palace," as an aumiring New York cotemporary calls it, will do more in the way of making Socialists than Most could in a lifetime.

SHOULD BE FULLY ASCERTAINED

Discussion of responsibility for the ap-DISPATCH has thought, and still thinks, trial, shall be disposed of more promptly. ful calamity of modern times obviously calls so that it would be impossible for a cause for at least as thorough an understanding like that of Myra Clark Gaines to stretch as may be had of the causes, and of the ex- over a term of 60 or 70 years and to out-live tent to which they might have been fore | both plaintiff and delendants. The tedious obvious suggestions merit notice.

demonstrated that merely to mention the fact | as to be impossible. may look like cheap wisdom after the proof. Kevertheless, it will not do to dismiss the question on the ground that what happened | which result to the profit of the lawyers and | question on the ground that what happened | which result to the profit of the lawyers and | John H. Oberty, Commissioner was unforeseen. The issue in the case is | masters at the cost of litigants and the gan- fairs, to take sheet July 1 next.

But the legal liability is the smallest con- quibbles. sideration in the case, and the tribunal whose ruling is involved in this matter is higher even than the courts of law. For this very reason, however, the public will patiently await the careful gathering of the facts before forming its judgment.

Terrible though the catastrophe has been, seeming, indeed, to involve all possible horrors that even imagination might suggest, it would add a new shock to believe that human negligence was a prime factor in the case. Before the phenomena of nature, the unlooked-for and undreamed-of extraordinary dispensations of Providence, public opinion, however aghast, can ever but submissively bow. But in these days, when science is so quick in its observation and material resources are so abundant, the measure of public expectation from both is rightly both confident and exacting wherever the safety of glory is departed from their house. life is concerned. So must it continue to

Thus far the bulk of the statements seems to point to the belief that no suspicion was and that the rain-fall was unprecedented | height of a great emergency. and beyond range of thought or expectation. But if the facts as intimated by some of the newspaper correspondents on the ground be otherwise-if in truth whatever they be-it is due all around that they should come out. The public will sincerely hope that the charges conveyed by our New York cotemporary may be met and disproved. That an democratic friend in some warm climate. official inquiry of some sort is necessary is, The prediction is safe enough with the however, now very evident.

Whatever the truth is let it be established.

Among other matters which the State administration has possibly taken into consideration, but has not shown any signs of acting upon, is that of calling an extra session of the Legislature. Yet it is beyond question that there is some important matter for the Legislature to take into considera-

tion, in connection with the disaster. The question of State aid for the sufferers by the floods is perhaps an open one. Yet when the whole country is pouring in its voluntary contribution the wealthy State of Pennsylvania might possibly conclude that it is well to do something for the relief of carry the inference that the workers have its own sufferers. But outside of that there is work of the utmost importance for the Legislature to do in the way of appropriations for sanitary work.

The State Board of Health should be able to do a work of priceless value by securing prompt purification of the streams and thorepidemic that is likely to follow such a flood. But the work that should be done costs money, and the Board of Health has little or none. Its appropriation of \$5,000 an occasion of this sort arises it is nothing

in comparison with what is needed. A State administration that was capable of rising to the occasion would have had the in view of this disaster.

A NOVEL THEORY.

The action of the State Board of Pardons Johnstown disaster were was convicted of the murder of Mr. Sharp-telephone patents will make a bigger less, near Philadelphia, reveals a rather novel view of the functions of that board. The board state that while they are not convinced of Johnson's innocence, yet they are not satisfied beyond a doubt that he is guilty. Therefore they deem it best to commute his sentence to imprisonment for life should be disclosed establishing his inno-What the board would do if new evidence should be discovered establishing his guilt havond a doubt it does not undertake to say.

> This seems to indicate an idea on the part of the Board that it is its duty to try over again cases which have already been tried and on which verdicts have been rendered by the regularly constituted courts. It was the business of the court which tried Johnson to determine whether his guilt was established hevend a reseasable doubt. The verdict was to the effect that it had been so established; and while a good many people dissent from that verdict, perhaps without sufficient knowledge of the case to make their opinion of great value, it is certainly a question of decided importance whether it is the duty of the Pardon Board to try the case over again and to require the productions before it of convincing proof of the guilt of the man convicted.

That theory would make it necessary to try all murder cases over twice, and to erect a Pardon Board into a court of review or rather a second tribunal for the trial of capital cases. Of course the discovery of new evidence, or the statement that mitigating circumstances call for action by the Board are just grounds for its action; but it is a new legal theory for the Board to reselve itself into a criminal court, and require capital cases to be tried twice.

LEGAL REFORM.

Some perception of the great necessity for a reform in the methods of our courts which shall secure a prompter disposition of cases stances of the common people under the best | brought before them is shown by the fact circumstances. But when the corporation that a member of the bar who is also a king who inculges in that estentation has member of the Illinois Legislature, had a secured the wealth for it from money loaned | bill pending in that body providing for the by the Government, which he refuses to re- prompter trial of certain classes of cases. The bill provided for what is called "a hort cause calendar." In brief it contempinted that cases which would not take overan hour's time of the court, should be adventures with pleasure, she would not like to placed on a special calendar by themselves, repeat them. The bors is so small that there is and that at least one day in each weekshould be devoted to the disposition of such

Such a reform as this would certainly palling affair at Johnstown is precipitated | provide a prompter disposition of what are by direct charges in the New York Sun that | probably the less important cases before the the dam was such as should not have been court; but it would be only a moderate mitdepended upon, and that the provisions for | igation of the great trouble. The real thing overflow were of that inadequate character that is needed is such a reform and aboliwhich ought to have commanded the notice | tion of the delays of the law, and of the of prudent people. Before deciding upon plentitude of unnecessary forms, that cases this inevitable question intelligently, THE | which may involve a much longer time in the evidence should be formally gathered. We should have some means of arriving at To impute responsibility for the most dread- the justice and truth involved in each case seen, if that were in any degree possible. and unnecessarily slow proceedings of such Now, however, that the matter is up, a few a case as the Stewart will case which has now been in course of hearing before a That the dam was insufficient is so terribly | Master for some years, should be so reformed

> The fact is, that there is now a great deal of delay and prolongation of certain cases

whether it should not have been foreseen, eral public. It may be well enough to give not necessarily as a sure occurrence, but a certain common class of cases a prompt even as a remote possibility. This is prob-ably not the rule of law, which may call for adopt such a mode of procedure that all no more than ordinary care and prudence cases can be promptly disposed of without in fixing the measure of legal liability, loitoring over unnecessary forms and

> THE report that Hippolyte has routed the forces of Legitime and captured Port-au-Prince perhaps explains the withdrawal of the Haytian Commission appointments. It may be well to know what government a commission is going to negotiate with, before appointing it.

> THE irony of fate was never more bitterly set forth than in an interview on the baseball situation with Glasscock, of the Indianapolis team. That authority accounts for Pittsburg's poor standing in the international record by the fact that "they have no pitchers." When we recall the time when the Pittsburg managers used to hire a new pitcher after every adverse event upon the diamond, to be told now that they have no pitchers is equivalent to saying that the

Possibly the people of Pennsylvania will reflect about the time of the next State election, that executive officials selected to entertained of the insufficiency of the dam | obey the directions of a special political by the experts who were familiar with it; organization, are not likely to rise to the

> UPON the fact that Beverly Tucker, while his appointment as a Haytian Commissioner was pending, ordered a half a dozen new flannel suits, a Washington correspondent bases the prediction that Mr. Blaine will yet succeed in landing his qualification that if Mr. Blaine does not succeed, Mr. Beverly Tucker will land Mr. Blaine in exceedingly hot quarters.

> THE renewal, by Senator Payne, of Ohio, of his positive declaration that he will not be a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate shows that Senator Payne has clear perception of what is best for the interest of Henry B. Payne.

> A NEW law in New York forbids the selling, not only of cigarettes, but of cigars and tobacco in any shape, to boys under 16 years of age. This is strict care for the physical and moral welfare of the boys-on paper. Before New York multiplies laws tor the protection of the youth of that State it would be wise to provide some assurance that the laws will amount to something more than the vast bulk already existing, of dead-letter legislation.

NEW YORK informs the rest of the country that only \$136,000 of the \$150,000 required to build that marble arch remains to he raised. It thinks that that is about the proportion which the rest of the country ought to turn in

THE dispute in which the New York Democrats are indulging as to whether Governor David B. Hill was, or was not, hissed during the speech at the dinner to Mr. Cleveland last week, seems to place the Governor of New York on about the same public level as Mr. Kyrle Bellew. There may be doubt whether both these characters have been hissed; but there does not seem to be much question as to whether both of them deserve it.

A STUDY of the litigation on the telebonanza for the lawyers than for the inventors.

A Wisconsin prophet informs us, among other curious things that are to happen, that "The lapse of time will end on December 27, 1899." If the lapse of time in the hope that if any further evidence is to end then, the presumption is that time will continue to go forward steadily from cence fully, he can receive a full pardon. that date; but the Western prophet is very plainly of the opinion that when time ceases to lapse, something else-probably this mundane sphere - will commence to collapse.

> IT is rather interesting to learn that Sec retary Blaine has taken a leaf from the genial Daniel Lamont's book and goes over to New York with his wife for "shopping."

THERE is certainly no reason for the reorted opinion that Uncle Jere Rusk lowered the dignity of the Agricultural Department by driving a hay cart. Lowering the dignity of the Agricultural Department would be a good deal like that impossible task of spoiling an unmerchantable egg.

PERSONAL FACTS AND FANCIES.

JOHN GILBERT, the veteran comedian, is ill MRS. FREDERICA NEILSON, formerly a Nor

wegian actress, is "evangelizing" in Salt Lake MRS. HAWLEY and her little daughter have

gone to Europe, where the Senator will rejoin them latter in the season. PROF. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL will reo

cupy Elmwood, at Cambridge, Mass., on his return from England next fall. LORD BRASSEY has placed the Sunbeam at the disposal of Lord Tennyson, who will cruise

in it as soon as the weather fulfils the promise of May. HENRY W. GRAHAM, the tallest police offi-

cer in New York, is also the only blevelist onthe force. He is six feet and seven inches and rides a 60-inch wheel. A STATUE of Joan of Arc by Fremiet, now in

the Place des Pyramifies, Paris, is to be re-placed by another, and as the present one could with some alteration be made to fit one of New York's long felt wants in that direction, she should not let the opportunity slip. Miss. Shooun, who has just come up from South America in a tiny craft built by her husband, says that while she looks back over her

scarcely any cabin, and there was no way of heating it, no matter how cold the weather. She and her family suffered more from want of exercise than anything else, as the bont was too small to permit of walking on the deck. The voyage would have been very lenely but that they managed to have plenty of reading

NOTHING can be happier or more peaceful than the life at Sandringham, and whether alone or entertaining their friends, the Prince and Princess are an ideal host and hostesa They do not, as a rule, appear at breakfast; but shortly after 11 they come down and spend the rest of the day with their guests. In winter luncheon is generally taken at some cottage near where skating is going on, and the Prin-cess and the guests join the skaters and walk with them after luncheon is over. Tes is always ready in the hall at 5, and everyone appears, the men in velvet suits and knickerkers and the ladies in tea gowns. Dinner is at 8, and the evening is passed either in danc-ing or games, and about 12 the Prince and ess give the signal for retiring, and those who go to bed early can get to rest; but the majority of the guests go to the smoking room till an early hour in the morning.

missioner Oberty Resigns. WASHINGTON, June 6 .- The Secretary of the Interior to-day accepted the resig

Gautier Steel Works Employes to Get To-Day

A FULL MONTH'S WAGES.

A Godsend to Suffering Families-Plenty for Laborers to Do in the Future-Talk of Starting the Cambria Company's Mills-Estimates of Damages.

LYROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. Johnstown, June 5.-The first steps looking toward a resumption of work in the Cambria Iron Works and the Gautier steel department were taken to-day by the officials of the latter company. The following notices were posted on the improvised bulletin boards throughout the town to-day: "All Guntler steel department employes are re-

nuested to report at the general office to-morrow norming, the 6th inst., at 80 clock, for work. (Signed.) L. L. SMITH, Company Agent. The notice attracted considerable attention among the former employes of the mill, who wanted to begin work again in order to make some money by which they could recuperate their losses. The majority of them lost all their household goods and want to get on their feet as soon as possible. Among others the notice had a much greater significance, It was whispered around town that the company wanted to pay the men off and discharge them

After doing this they would tear down the little of the works that are remaining, take out what machinery was left and move to another ocality. It was stated that several years ago the company had determined to move the greater part of their mill to a point in the State within 50 miles of Johnstown.

A Godsend to Mill Men.

The announcement of the rumor had a de pressing effect on the citizens of the town, who would grieve very much to see the works noved. Officers of the company stated that there was no probability that this would be done. The object of the meeting of the employes to-day is to count the list of survivors

down the dismantled mill. The men will be paid the same wages as other laborers are get-ting in the town, \$2 per day. After all the debris has been cleared away the company

Will Rebuild the Works. The mill will be enlarged, and its capacity for The mill will be enlarged, and its capacity for turning out the finished product will be increased. New and improved machinery will be put into the mill, which has really been benefited by the flood. It was stated around the offices of the Cambria Iron Company to-day that the company would really start up at once, and that steel would be made in 30 days. This is an old numer and is without foundation. The company will rebuild as soon as possible, but is an old immor and is without foundation. The company will rebuild as soon as possible, but they can't make steel by July 1. The mill is in a very crippled condition, and it will require over a week's work to remove the debris. The machinery in some parts of the mill has been rendered useless and will have to be replaced. This will take considerable time, and the extent week's

eral weeks.

A great many people imagine that the Cambria Iron Company and the Gautier steel department are two different corporations. They are different as far as organization and accounts are concerned, but the same stockholders own both plants. The Cambria Iron Company makes iron and steel, while the other mills only use the steel made in the former an work it into the finished product. The loss to the stockholders by the damage done at both mills will amount to, as near as can be est-mated, \$435,000. McSwiGAN.

AMONG THE WORKERS.

cenes Among the Men Who are Attemption the Herculeau Task of Clearing the Wreckage Away-Everything Going Forward Systematically. PEROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

JOHNSTOWN June 5.- To-day the work of clearing the city of Johnstown of all the rubbish and debris and hunting for the dead bodies which are still within the ghastly ruins has been continued. There has been much accomplished already, and the men who have been engaged since last Saturday have labored as only heroes can in such a gigantic task as was before them. They did not work for any personal gain or profit. They came here and went to work prompted by the noblest princi-

went to work prompted by the noblest principle of human nature—unselfishness. The energy, perseverence and undaunted effort they have displayed deserve nothing less than the highest admiration and appreciation.

But to-day the plan of work is a different one. Unfortunately the number of people who are ready to sacrifice themselves for the benefit of their fellow creatures is comparatively small, and when the endurance of the volunteers failed there was nobody to take their places. The volunteer army diminished as the hours advanced, and instead of making any headway with the work of clearing the unfortunate city, the task seemed to become greater, because only gradually could the enormity of the labor be realized. This fact became manifestro Captam W. R. Jones, of Braddock: Mr. William Flinn, of Pittsburg, and Contractor Evan Jones as soon as they came on the ground and saw what was before them.

Work Systematically Carried On.

Work Systematically Carried On. "It is impossible," said Evan Jones, "to expect a corps of volunteers to do this work to the finish. There are not enough men in the country to do such a thing for nothing. Cap-tain Jones, Mr. Flinn and myself talked this matter over, and Mr. Flinn concluded to hire men and pay them. Captain Jones is paying his matter over, and Mr. Flinn concluded to hire men and pay them. Captain Jones is paying his men also, and now we are in a position to hire all the men who are willing to work. The result has been that we have now about 5,000 men engaged on the field and everything is going along rapidly and systematically."

The statement of Mr. Jones has proved itself true beyond a doubt by the fact that more work has been accomplished to-day than in the entire time since last Saturday. The workingment are composed of the following corps:

Both & Flum, employes of the Edgar Thom-

soft has been that we have now about over men engaged on the field and everything is going along rapidly and systematically."

The statement of Mr. Jones has proved itself true beyond a doubt by the fact that more work has been accomplished to day than in the entire time since last Saturday. The workings men are composed of the following corps: Beath & Flum, employes of the Edgar Thomson Steel Company, of the Edgar Thomson the Edgar Thomson Steel Company, of the Edgar Thomson the Edgar Thomson Steel Company, of the Edgar Thomson the Edgar Thomson Steel Company, of the Edgar Thomson the Edgar Thomson Steel Company, of the Edgar Thomson

An Army of Tollers.

"I have taken the bull by the horns," said Evan Jones to-day, "and I have started this morning to do a thing that was imperative. I have told my men to apply the torch to anything that can be burnt in safety. It is the best method of making headway. I am a contractor and I know how buildings have to be wrecked, as well as built, and when this rubbish has been as well as built, and when this rubbish has been demolished by fire we will have clear sailing."

The Booth & Plinn corps and the rest of the workmen are in first-rate organization. The tents cover the ground for acres, and they have sails and knickers are owns. Dinner is seed either in dancial the supplies they want. The Chamber of Commerce is doing the work in a very effective manner. There are blankets in all the tents. At dinner time to day it was quite a sight to see the men. When the clock struck 12 from the other the smoking room raing.

The Resigns.

The Secretary of the the resignation of one indepth have taken this multifude for the men who built the tower of Babel.

HEINBROUS.

Questions at Present Perplexing the State Department-France, England, Canada and Hayti Each Concerned in the Annoylog Muddle.

WASHINGTON, June 5.-The State Department has at present four international prob-lems on hand in viewing our relations with England, France, Germany and Hayti. The trouble with Germany grows out of the Samoan question, and that seems to be practi-cably settled by the treaty framed in Berlin as cabled to the Post-Dispatch, and which will probably be signed by all the parties concerned next week. There is no doubt that Secretary Staine will cable his approval to the American ommissioners and instruct them to sign for the United States. As a matter of fact they have full power to do so under their commisons without waiting to hear from the Secre tary on the point; but since the cable has come into general use it is the invariable prac-tice new for the envoy to consult the Secretary at every step in the negotiations. The Samoan difficulty is now practically out of the way.

That Dressmaker's Bill. Then comes our rumpus with France on account of the French dressmaker, who caused the police authorities of Nice and Mentone to deal so harshly with the Brooklyn ladies who were traveling over there and happened to do a little unfortunate shopping. It is not appre-hended that we shall have any serious trouble with France on the petticoat question. The difficulty will be adjusted amicably, aithough Representative McCreary, the successor of Per-ry Belmont as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the House of Representaforeign Anairs in the House of Representa-tives, said that there was nothing that could more quickly arouse him to advise the exercise of a spirited foreign policy than the slightest injury done to the ladies, bless them, American ladies preferred, of course.

Minister Reid's Silence. No report has yet been received at the State Department about the Mentone episode from our Cousul at Nice or our agent at Mentone, ooth of whom were cognizant of the matter The Chief of the Consular Bureau of the State Department says he does not expect to receive Department says he does not expect to receive reports direct from these officials. They will report, he supposes, to Minister Reld, and in his representation to the French foreign officers. Minister Reid will use the information thus obtained. But until Mr. Van Nostrand called at the State Department to make his complaint, nothing was heard from Minister Reid, although the incident happened a month before and he has had at least two weeks in France to investigate it and he has not yet reported any progress to the State Department.

The Fisheries Dispute.

ployes to day is to count the list of survivors and thus help determine how many of their men the company has lost. The following is the number of men they employed in the chief departments of the works: In the steel mill proper 834 men were working last week; in the barb mill there were 100; 454 men were employed in the wire mill last week, and in the mechanical departments there were between 60 and 100. The total number was about 1.7.0. Of this number there were probably one-half lost, according to the estimates made by the heads of the departments.

At the meeting to-morrow the men will be paid what is due them by the company. The latter owed them almost two weeks' pay when the flood came, and always kept two weeks' wages back. The company will pay them in full. The month's pay will be a godsend to the men, who are totally destitute. At the meeting the company will hire their old men back again, if they wish to work as laborers, tearing down the dismanted mill. The men will be paid the same wages as other laborers are gettered in the town of the same way to or from the spot of ground, which the sagadous animals cept. We will give the Canadians a monopoly of the fishing in the waters within three miles of their fishing banks, out in regard to our islands in Behring's Sea, which, by process of natural selection, have become the territorial home and the breeding-place of practically all the fur seals of the world, we hold that these seals belong to the United States, whether they are spending the summer on the islands or 100 miles out at sea on their way to or from the spot of ground, which the sagacious animals have made their home.

Behring Sea Trouble.

These seals are different from the Canadian fish. The latter propagate in the waters of the ocean and are cosmopolitan, but of the five or ten million fur seals which now constitute the world's stock, there is not one that was not born on American soil, barring the few that still make their home in the Commander Islands which are situated on the Russian side of Behring Sea, just across the way from our seal islands. The seals are different from all other fish, and being native born, we hold that they are entitled to the protection of the American flag. In the act of July 1, 1870, to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing ani-muls in Alaska, it was held that it shall be untawitil to kill said seals at any time "upon the islands of a Paul and St. George, or on the waters a "jacent thereto by the use of fire-arms or other means tending to drive the seals away from said islands." The trile of the act taken in conjunction with this prohibition gives a full expression of the ground which this Government takes in the seal fishery ques-tion.

American Vessels Seized.

The Canadians have commenced to make the North Atlantic, apparently with the view of urging an application of these three-mile protect the seals. We have no fighting vessels protect the seals. We have no against vessels up in the waters of Behring Sea now, and none have been ordered up there. The Thetis is there. The Bear is poing, but they are only arctic whaling steamers with no armament of any consequence, sufficient, however, in the meantime to express Uncle Sam's friendly intentions to the fur seals of Alaska.

Bippolyte and Hayti.

In regard to Hayti the State Department here is evidently waiting for the survival of the fittest in the contest between Legitime and Hippolyte, and it is apparently believed that Hippolyte will soon be master of the situation. Rear Admiral Gerraids, who has just come up from Hayti, called at the State Department and the White House to-day and expressed that

AIMEE'S WARDROBE SOLD.

Less Than Seven Per Cent of Their Cost Realized for Jewels and Costumes.

celal Telegram to The Dispatch. NEW YORK, June &-Almee's wardrobe and ewels were sold by auction at James P. Silo's alesroom, in Liberty street to-day, for the benefit of her orphan children, Herrmann, the magician, Mrs. Harry Miner and a few other professional people were present; but, although Herrmann did his share, dealers were the principal buyers. The buying was consequently not of a sentimental sort, and things were purchased for their practical value. The co-quettish costumes in which Aimee had charmed inkind in "La Petit Duc," "La Fille De Madame Angot," "La Grande Duchesse,"
"Girofie-Girofia" and others went for a few

dollars each, while ordinary gowns and similar commonplace articles brought much better prices.

The auctioneer estimated the original cost of

A FISH ATTACKS A SNAKE.

A Remarkable Battle Witnessed by a Fisherman in Georgia. BLUFFION SPRINGS, GA., June 5.-Messrs. James Belcher and James Ingram, while fishing on Coleemokee creek, saw a 9-inch black fish on Colsemone treet, saw a state of the strike a S-foot moccasin, and bounding 10 feet inland, bung to the snake until knocked off with a stick. They killed the snake and at the fish. They think the reason of this strange action of the fish was that there are so many large fish in Coleemokee the small on carry their prey out on land to eat it.

THE KING'S DUST.

"Thou shalt die, " the priest said to the king. Like the dust of any common thing one day thou upon the winds shaft blow!" "Nay, not so," the king said. "I shall st While the great sun in the sky makes day; Heaven and earth, when I do, pass away. In my tomb I want till all things go!" Meaned with palm wine, wanted in linen hard, Bolled in napths gom, and under guard Of his steadfast tomb, they laid the king.

Century fled to century; still he lay Whole as when they hid him first away— Sooth, the priest had nothing more to say! He, it seemed, the king, knew everything. Overthrew is a large stock of the tondo-arrows sunbeams searched its chambered glo Bedouins camped about the sand-blown spot. Little Arabs, answering to their name, With a broken mammy fed the flame, Then a wind shrong the cabes came, Blow them lightly—and the king was not! —Harriel Prescott Spofford in St. Nichola

AFRAID OF THE DAMS.

The People of Honesdale Threatened by Dangers

FROM MANY GREAT LAKES.

Numerous Mountain Reservoirs, Situated at Heights of 400 to 1,000 Feet Above the Populous Lackawauna Valley-The Inhabitants of Honesdale Completely at the Mercy of Walls of Masoury.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) HONESDALE, June 5 .- The frightful disaster caused by the bursting of the cam at the Cons-maugh reservoir at Johnstown, has naturally turned the thoughts of the inhabitants of this and other villages in the Lackawanna Valley to their own peculiar situation as regards pos-sible danger from the giving way of reservoirs. The Delaware and Hudson canal has its head at Honesdale, and is fed by waters of nine mountain lakes, which have outlets to the Lackawaxen and Dyberry rivers. Honesdale lies on a narrow plain between high hills at the unction of those two rivers.

The Lackawaxen is a precipitous stream, flow-ing the greater part of its length through a contracted valley, both boundaries of which are steep and lefty hills. The head of the stream is 1,200 feet above Honesdale, 160 miles north-west of the village, and at its source the water is confined by an immense dam, forming a reservoir of great depth, nearly two miles long and a quarter of a mile wide. Half way between that reservoir and Honesdale, and about 500 feet above the village, is a lake whose natural area has been doubled by the throwing

of a dam across its outlet.

Lakes That Cause Uneasiness. This lake covers an area of more than 600

acres. Four miles from Honesdale, at an altiknown as Elk Park, which is also confined by a dam. This lake covers 300 acres, and places is 30 feet deep.

The same distance west from Honesdale, near the summit of the Moosic Mountain, nearly 1,000

the summit of the Moosic Mountain, nearly 1,000 feet above the village, are two large lakes, Stantar pond and Keene's pond, both of them dammed reservoirs, although natural lakes. Cajah pond, a mile from Honesdale and at an altitude of 100 feet, is another large reservoir. Four miles northwest of Honesdale, and 800 feet above it, is White Oak pond, a lake covering a square mile of surface. In Dyberry Valley, which is coursed by a wild and neccipitons feet above it, is White Oak pond, a lake covering a square mile of surface. In Dyberry Valley, which is coursed by a wild and precipitous
stream, are Upper and Lower Wood's ponds,
1,000 feet high, and each several hundred acres
in area. The opening in the Lackawaxen Valley, on which Honesdale is built, is not more
than an eighth of a mile wide, the eastern
boundary being a perpendicular wall of rock
300 feet high. At the Mercy of the Dams.

It is doubtful if there is another place in the ountry that is completely at the mercy of walls of masonry confining such enormous volumes of water as Honesdale is. After the Mill river disaster in 1874 the usual sense of security in Honesdale could not be restored until the officials of the canal company made a thorough inspection of its reservoirs hereabouts, strengthened some of the dams and reported them as safe against any flood that might

them as safe against any flood that might come. Sometime previous to that the village was thrown into alarm by a mounted courier who rode into the town from one of the reservoirs and announced that it was giving way. The people fled to the hills, but the expected disaster was averted.

The dams have been in existence over 50 years without any damage resulting, but the news of any catastrophe from the bursting of any reservoir anywhere in the country is always followed by a feeling of great uneasiness in Honesdale, but it was never so great as it is now since the terrible disaster at Johnstown. Honesdale is one of the wealthlest and handsomest villages in the State. The bursting of any one of the dams in the Lackawaxen Valley or in the Mordal lountain would sweep Honesdale away as completely as the breaking of the Couemach reservoir has swept Johnstown and its sister towns.

AMERICANS ABROAD.

Those at Paris Send Ald and Sympathy to the Flood Sofferers-Andrew Carnegle Offers Some Appropriate Resolu-PARIS, June 5.—A meeting of Americans was held to-day at the United States Legation, on

principles all around, but it won't work. This
Government will hold on to the seal fisheries and
Reid, the United States Minister, to express the sympathy of the Americans in Paris with the sufferers by the Johnstown calamity. In spite of the short notice the rooms of the Legation were densely packed, and many went away unable to gain admittance. Mr. Reid was called to the chair, and Mr. Ernest Lamb was appointed secretary. The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and seconded by Mr. James N. Otis.

Resolved. That we send across the Atlantic to our brethren everwheimed by the appalling dis-aster at Johnstown our most profound and heart-felt sympathy. Over their lost ones we mourn with them, and in every pang of all their misery

we have our part.

Resolved, That as American cifizens we c gratulate them upon and thank them for the na-merous acts of noble heroism displayed under circumstances calculated to unnerve the bravest, especially do we admire them for the capacity shown for local self-government upon which the stability of republican institutions depends; the military forganizations sent from distant points to preserve order during the chaos that supervened having been returned to their homes as no longer required within 48 hours of the calamity. In these few hours the civil power recreated and as serted itself and resumed sway without the aid of counsel from distant authorities, but solely by aid from the inherent power which remains in the people of Johnstown themselves.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting we

cordially tender to Mr. Reid for his prompt and appropriate action in this matter and for services as the Chairman of this meeting. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutious be forwarded by telegraph to the Mayors of Johns-town, Pittsburg and Philadelphia.

Brief and couching speeches were made by General Layton, late United States Minister to Austria, Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, General Meridith Read and others. The resolutions were then unanimously adopted and a committee was appointed to receive subscriptions. About \$2,000 were subscribed on the spot. The American bankers all agreed to open subscriptions the next day at their banking houses. Buffalo Bill subscribed the entire re-ceipts of one entertainment to be given under the auspices of the committee. Besides others already named there were present Benjamin Brewster, Louis von Hoffman, Charles A. Pratt, Lieyd Brice, Charles Dinsmore, Edward Luck, Prof. Chandler, Rev. Dr. Stoddard and others from New York: Colonel Otis Ritchie, of Boston; General Franklin and Assistant Commissioner Tuck, George W. Allen, of St. Louis: Consul General Rathburn and a large number of the American colony in Paris. It was the largest and most earnest meeting of citizens held in Paris for me years.

CREMATION MUST COME.

In No Other Way Can the Bodies be Dis posed of.

JOHNSTOWN, June à—The enormity of the devastation wrought by the Conemaugh flood is becoming more and more apparent with every effort of the laborers to resolve order out of chaos. Over 100 men have been all day, engaged in an effort to clear a narrow passage from the death bridge upward through the sea of debris that blocks the Conemaugh for nearly a half a mile. Every ingenenity known to man has been resorted to by this crew. The giant power of dynamite was brought into requisition and at frequent intervals the explosions reverberated through the valley and sticks, stones and logs would fly high in the air. Gradually a few of the heaviest timbers were demeliabled and the fragments permitted to float downward through the center arch. At night tall, however, the clear space above the bridge did not exceed an area of 60 feet in length by 40 feet in winth. When one reflects that fully 25 acres are to be cleared in this way, the task ahead seems an interminable one. But there is no royal road, and if the hundreds or thousands of bodies beneath these blackened ruins are to be recovered for Christian burial the labors of to-day must be continued with increased vigor. JOHNSTOWN, June 5.-The enormity of

objection. It is only in deference to the unreasoning mandate of grief that the herculean labor of dearing the river by means of the dynamite and derrick is persisted in. There is no hope in the calmer minus that this take can be pursued to the end. The progress of to-day is hardly discernible, and ere two more days have elspeed there is little doubt the emanations of putrid bodies will have become so frightful as to drive the hardlest workman from the scene. Until that time arrives, however, there is no hope that this grief-stricken populace will shandon the cherished hope of again gazing upon the forms of the loved ones whose lives went out in the fire and shood of the Conemangh. The pleadings of annitarians and the logic of engineers alike fail to find an echo in the minds of the grieving and afflicted, but in a few more days the sterner logic of nature will assert itself, and in the face of impossibilities the task of cremation will become a Christian duty.

NEW YORK NEWS NOTES.

No Such Sugar as Electric Sugar.

NEW YORK, June 5.-In the trial of the Electric sugar case to-day William H. Cotterill teld how he and Prof. Friend com-bined to take British strangers into the Electric Sugar Company. He acknowledged having sent drafts and cable dispatches to Friend from Liverpool, with the request that they be re-peated back to third parties. Some of these drafts were sent to Mr. Latham, of Liverpool who had invested largely in the Electric and, besides, had influenced friends to do the same. Mr. Cotterill explained that this cabling from Liverpool to Liverpool via New York was necessary because Prof. Friend did not know enough to properly describe the importance of the great secret refining process to British investors. One of the dispatches dictated by Cotterill in Liverpool and sent by Friend in New York was read to the jury. In it the Professor asserted most positively that he was the only person who possessed the secret for refinwas impossible to produce such sugar as his without possessing his knowledge. He further-more issued a challenge for the production of sugar of such quality as his, and said that it would be but a short time before he would demonstrate to the world the success of his discovery.

Eccentricities of Dr. Tumblety. Dr. Francis Tumblety, once suspected by the London police of being Jack the Ripper, passed

last night in jail because he struck George Davis over the head with his cane. He met Davis for the first time on Broadway last mid-night, and tried to walk home with him. Davis told him to go away, but he wouldn't do it. Dayls then called him a base name. Tumblety struck him across the neck with his cane. Davis shouted for help, and Tumblety caned him till a policeman arrested both of them. In a police court this morning Davis and the policeman told the same story concerning Tum-blety's eccentric behavior, Tumblety merely denied the charge of assault. He was flashily dressed and sparkling with diamonds. He showed everyone a pamphlet which contained a history of his career in all parts of the world. In it J. G. Bennett declared him to be the only doctor in whom he had any confidence. Horace Greeley asked him to call, and Willard Parker declared he wanted to shake a hand with him.

When arrested Tumblety had \$1,000 in his A Candidate for Siberia.

Latow Zesiveski, a Russian immigrant, was arrested at Castle Garden to-day. Six weeks ago he was delivering mail for the Russian Government in Pownit Rypen, Russian Poland. On May 15 he opened a registered letter sent by Frank Betkoski, of Bristol, Conn., to Father Betkoski, in Pownit Rypen, appropriated the inclosed steamship ticket to America, and hurried off the same night to Bremen, where he embarked for New York. He will be sent back to Russia.

Washed Ashore at Rockaway. The body of Captain Albert C. Malcom, of the pilot boat Charlotte Webb, which was run down and sunk recently by the steamship La-

Gny and Glddy Girls All Gone. Nellie Farren, Sylvia Grey, Marion Hood, Lettle Lind, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Danley, Fred Leslie and a dozen chorus girls of the Lon-don Gaiety Company, sailed for Liverpool to-Angiophobists who tried to give the gatety girls a wine supper in Brooklyn last winter, were at the docks to-day to load them down

NOTHING FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Only Old Bonts to be Sent by It to the Flood Sufferers.

Special Telegram to The Disputch. WASHINGTON, June 5 -Smarting under the of yesterday, Commissary General McFeeley to-day succeeded in prevailing upon Secretary Proctor to depy that he had said he could not civilians. The obstacle was the remarkable fact that there was no food available. This may ease General McFeeley down from his painful position, but it is a fact capable of ready proof that he gave exactly the answer quoted, that he could not allow the food of the army to be fed to civilians.

to civilians.

A high officer of the army says, moreover, that it is untrue that there is no food in store, and that there is a large quantity of hard tack and provisions for which there is no immediate use. Secretary Tracy has made a large shipment of navy commissary stores to the sufferers of Pennsylvania. The War Department will send nothing but some old boats.

THE HALFORD PARTY AT BEDFORD. The Wife of the Private Secretary on Her

Way to Washington. cial Telegram to The Dispatch. BEDFORD, June 5 .- Mrs. Halford, wife of the Secretary to President Harrison, accompanied by her daughter and Mrs. M. L. Town, and Mr. Mellon and daughter, arrived here from Al-Mellon and daughter, arrived here from Altoona by coach this morning and are stopping
at the Bedford House. They will remain until
to-morrow morning, leaving for Washington
via Baltimore and Ohio, where they expect to
arrive to-morrow evening.

Mrs. Halford, when seen by your reporter,
said that considering her late experience in the
flood she enjoyed the ride hugely, but felt
somewhat fatigued.

Their Conversation. From the New York Herald. -"Cmerar!" remarked the Shah of Persia as a bomb exploded near him. "Oh, shahw!" retorted the Cyar, and they continued their punning match with only occasional glanges at a Nihilistic eagle which was trying to drop a loaded tortoise on their heads.

A pog down in Piedmont, W. Va., has two tails, and he wags them in different directions. FRANK DAVIS, a hotel cierk in Westfield, was struck in the eye by a bit of glass from a burst ing bostle of pop which he was opening, and lost JOHN FAHNESTOCK, of Millway, Lancaster

for his horse that the effort broke his collar A Norristown shoemaker in sawing with a dell Barlow knife at a string with which bad boys had tied a string to his dog's tail, inad-

county, Pa., tried to lift such a big fork of hay

vertently cut a piece of the tall off. ELLA CONNOR, of Lititz, Pa., aged 9 years has been speezing for more than a week at intervals of a few seconds, save when she slept. The doctor calls it nervous prostration.

JOHN C. MOORE, of Brookville, Pa., who

landed in Guthrie on April 22 with but 15 cents, now holds an \$500 claim, owns the only opera house in Oklahoma, and is "exhibiting more Indians than any other white man living. A MR. REDPOWL, of Morgantown, W. Va. has a dog that is trained to act as cash boy, and with a written order and the money in his mouth, he will do the marketing properly, his only fault being that if he meets another dog he will swallow the money to have a light. Mr. Redfowl has lost \$7.50 in this man-

A FEW nights ago a druggist of Columbians county. Oblo, who thought be saw a medical friend coming down the street, hid behind a tree, and dealt him a stiff blow in the back with an umbrella as he went by. The assaulted man being startled jumped two feet in the uir, then turning he hit the laughing druggist a slag in the eye. Passers by prevented further punish-ment, and the druggist hastened to his phar-macy. He had not a blacksmith erroneously.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-Creospte is proposed as a fuel for tor--A military pigeon station has been stablished in Switzerland

-Eugene Moore, of Wankeenab, Fla. tilled 500 alligators this season. -The recent frost has destroyed over one-

ourth of the grape crop of New York State. -A Buffalo physician says that there are imes when every man has suicidal tenden -There will shortly be a public test at Anneston. Ala., of a shingle machine which is guaranteed to make 5,000 shingles per hour.

-In a small town in North Carolina the outlemen were seen on the streets one day -The Judges of the Lackawanna county (Pennsylvania) Court, recently adjourned to the roadside to try a case. The Judges sat on a

-The new powder that German soldiers

-Baseball is going up in the world. An American sculptor has a statue under that title in the Paris saion, representing a young man in the act of throwing a ball. -Leprosy is increasing in Russia. Dur-

-In Leavenworth, Kan., a man must sign a certificate setting forth that he is sick before he can get a drink at a drugstore. The highest record of sickness in any one month was reached in June, 1886, and the number of sick men was 22,000.

-One of the simplest forms of shoes is that worn in Singapore and India. It is merely a wooden sole, with raised heel and toe and a

has learned to ring the farm bell by catching the rope in his teeth and prancing back and forth. He knows, too, when to ring it at day-break, to awaken the farm hands, and at noon, to call them to dinner, and is never five min-utes late or early. -Minnie Moses is sentenced to be hanged

bery and an attempt to murder an old woman peddler. The old woman is still alive, and if the sentence is carried out Minnie will be hanged for highway robbery. -Near Summerville, La., a lady went into the woods and caught a small green snake by the head. Covering it up she went into the

-Rev. George W. Murray, of Wilcox county, Georgia, met his death in a strange way recently. He had gone to a neighbor to have his horse doctored for lameness in the left foreleg. He got through with his visit and departed for home, and that was the last seen of him alive. About 20 or 30 minutes afterward the neighbor went out to the gate and found Mr. Murray lying there with the horse on top of him and his life crushed out. The horse was lying with his head pressed against a tree, having fallen in such a way that he could not get up. It is supposed that these Mr. We have the could not get up. get up. It is supposed that when Mr. Murray went to mount, on the left side of the horse, went to mount, on the left side of the horse the inter's lame leg gave way and he fall or Mr. Murray with such force as to kill him. I is probable that he was instantly killed, as there were a number of men shearing shaep in the lot who would have heard him if he had

-Clarke county, Georgia, has always been noted for having a man that could eat more than any other one man in the United States. His name is Colonel Chancey, and he is now living five or six miles west of Athena. A quarter of mutton burbecued would hardly furnish a lunch for bim. Five pounds of the don Gaiety Company, sailed for Liverpool to-day on the steamship Gallia, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Storer, C. Duncan Stater, the manager of the company, and 24 members of the chorus left on the Adriatic. Several of the young get him in condition for a good breakfast. A half bushel of onions have been known to disappear when sitting in front of his store. Spring saiad is a favorite pastime, and two bushels would only make him a lunch. Haw potatoes ground peas, almones with an occuanut thrown in, strawberries, on

-The old Roman wall of London laid bare by the excavations for the new postoffice at St. Martin's-le-Grand, becomes daily more criticisms that have been passed on his conduct | interesting to antiquarians as further portions fact and then goes on to say: "From the bet ter view now obtained, it is evident that the allow the use of the army stores for relief of the | Romans dug down about 4 feet into the London clay, filled up the trench for 2 feet with a mix-ture of clay and films, surmounted this struc-ture with 2 feet of the hardest concrete, and then laid the tiles in sets of three courses, each separated by 5 feet of stonework. Apparently the wall was 2 feet 6 inches high. A bastion has been found at the new trends. has been found at the northwest coground, exactly coinciding with that marked on the man of Strype's edition of Stow in 1756, but seemingly of later work than Homan times—probably medieval. Many pits have also been found filled with animals' bones, also been found filled with animals' bones, which may either have been used for the rubbish of the city or for the refuse of the slunghter-houses in the butchers' colony, which, from Saxon times, existed close by In Moorgate street, etc. When the site of the French Protestant Church is excavated, it is expected that a complete section of the wall and the ancient town ditch may be discovered.

WHAT WILD WITS SAY. Elsie-I am going to marry the apothe-Aggie-Oh! how nice. He'll trust us for vanilla

always be true to you as the day is long! I swore Wife-Humph! We were married on the 21st of

Anxious for Her Health .- Mother-in-law -(harles, whenever you are ready to show me the brindle bull. I will go with you. Son-in-law-You had better put on something

tel -1 cannot find Colonel Kaintuck, Clerk-Isn't he in the bar-room? Clerk-My! My! Inquire at the morgue, - Fee

Fork Tribune. The Perversity of Her.-Literary Critic (laying down a new book)-I wish every maid, rife and mother in the country could read tha Able Editor-Well, run a line to the effect that

the book is one which no woman should be allo to see .- New York Weshiy. Couldn't See It .- Tommy-Say, paw, I thought you said people could see farther as the

Paw-Yes. Tommy-Well, say paw, if that is so what makes so many old men always get in the front row at Paw-Oh, shut up!-Terre Haute Express.

Pretty Strong Indications .- Omaha Belle -Ma, I really do believe that George is getting - Ma, I ready to propose.

Omaha Mamura—What inspires that hope?

Omaha Belle—Wetl, last night he asked me if pa is doing west in business, and when I told him that pa is getting rich he put his arm around me and called me his allver star and his golden hope.

He Saw the Proprietor.-Wife-John, I wish yon'd go into Coffee & Co.'s when you're downtown, and see why they haven't sent up the graceries I ordered by postal card two days ago. It's shameful to neglect my order so. Just give them a real hard sending, will you, John't John-I shall go and see Mr. Coffee himself about it.

donn-i shall go and see her codes nimser about it.

John (an hour later)—Mr. Coffee, here's an order on this portial eard that I've carried in my pocket two days. I wish you'd get the goods up to the house early this morning; will you, please,—The Photon.

have in their shoes-to prayent chafing is said to contain 3 parts salicylic acid, 10 of starch and 87 of pulverized charcoal.

ing the last ten years 49 patients were treated in the St. Petersburg hospitals, half of whom were natives of the city. The Baltic provinces suffer most from the disease.

-In Paris the saccharine, or sugar made from coal, has been unanimously condemned by the medical profession, because it seriously troubles digestion. In consequence of their recommendation a law has been enacted pro-hibiting the use of coal sugar as an article of

peg or post in front. The shoe is adjusted with this peg between the big toe and its neighbor, and the shoe is held on by a muscular effort of -A Montgomery farmer has a colt that

at Birmingham, Aia., on June 17. The crime for which she was convicted was bighway rob-

house where she was boarding and asked the man: "Don't you want a pretty?" "Yes," said he. She threw out her arm. The man's wife was standing by, and was so alarmed at seem the snake squirming about that she fell back

Normandle, was washed ashore at Rockaway

cabbage, pickles, all serve to make the big enter of Athens ready for business, and give him a relish for his meals;

He Loved .- Ella-How did your husband ropose?

Josle—He simply said: "I have \$5,000, and if you don't accept me I'll shoot you." Oh, how The Shortest of All .- Husband - I'll

cream sodas now .- Epoch.

Ready to Oblige.-Mrs. Gohard (who is getting up a tennis match)—Will you loan me Mr. Golightly for a while, dear?
Mrs. Golightly—Loan him? My dear girl, I'll gire him to you!—To-Day.

warm. Your red shawl will do. - Buston Herald No Intermediate State .- Caller (ut a ho-